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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,811	07/09/2003	Masahiko Ogawa	240004US0CONT	8031
22850	22850 7590 05/28/2004		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			ELHILO, EISA B	
	ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			PAPER NUMBER
			1751	-
			DATE MAILED: 05/28/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Antine Co.	10/614,811	OGAWA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
The MAN NO DATE CHE	Eisa B Elhilo	1751
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet w	vitn the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a ly within the statutory minimum of th will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC e, cause the application to become a	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. NYTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
<ul> <li>1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 Jol</li> <li>2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This</li> <li>3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowanclosed in accordance with the practice under Exercise.</li> </ul>	s action is non-final. Ince except for formal ma	•
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 3-14 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 3-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.	,
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	cepted or b) objected to drawing(s) be held in abeya tion is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Burea	ts have been received. ts have been received in brity documents have bee u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No. <u>09/722,483</u> . n received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview	Summary (PTO-413)
<ul> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/9/03 and 12/0103.</li> </ul>	Paper No	(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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Claims 3-14 are pending in this application.

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Objections

1. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: The claim recites the limitation "temperature ranging from about 10 to 30 minutes". The minutes used in the claim should be change to the degree as a temperature unit in order to make the claim clear and more definite. Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Massoni (US 6,187,058) in view of Chan et al. (US 5,368,610).

Massoni (US' 058) teaches a method for dyeing hair comprising applying to the hair a dyeing composition comprising from 0.1 to 5.0% of quaternary ammonium salts (see col. 4, lines 35-45), from 2 to 15% of sodium carbonate (see col. 4, lines 25-31), chelating agent of ethylene diamine tetracidic acid in the amount of 0.05% (see col. 3, lines 11-12 and col. 5, Example D2) and oxidizing agent of hydrogen peroxide in the percentage amount of 6% as claimed in claim 4 (see col. 3, lines 3-7 and col. 5 Example D2), wherein the components of the dyeing composition are packed separately and are mixed together in an applicator bottle and then applied to human hair for 30 minutes to produce the color as claimed in claims 5-6 (see col. 5, lines 1-4). The pH

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of the hair dyeing composition has a range of 6 to 12, which is overlapped with the claimed range (see col. 4, lines 20-22). Regarding, the ratio of A to B, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to calculate such a molar ratio by optimizing the amount of the alkalizers in the composition so as to get the maximum effective amount because the reference teaches alkalizing components of carbonate and ammonium compound in the amounts within or overlapped with the claimed amounts, and, thus, a person of ordinary skill in the art would expect the composition that applied by such a method to have similar properties to those claimed, absent unexpected results. Further, regarding the temperature of the applied dyeing composition, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to apply the dyeing composition at an ambient temperature because the reference is silent about the temperature of the dyeing composition and, thus, the person of an ordinary skill in the art would expect that the temperature of the dyeing composition is not critical since the dyeing composition would normally applied to the human hair at an ambient temperature, absent unexpected results.

Although Massoni (US' 058) teaches a method for dyeing hair comprising applying to the hair a dyeing composition comprising chelating agents, carbonates, ammonia slats and oxidizing agents, the reference does not teach or disclose a water soluble salts of iron as claimed.

Chan et al. (US' 610) teaches in analogous art of hair dyeing formulations, a method for dyeing hair comprising applying to the hair a dyeing composition comprising ferrous sulfate in the amount of 0.025% (see col. 15, Example 10) and the dyed hair was shampooed and rinsed with water (see col. 15, lines 54-55). It is further taught by Chan et al. (US' 610), that the dyeing

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composition that comprises iron salt provides a darker color on hair compared to the hair treated with a composition that does not contain iron salt (see col. 15, lines 55-60).

Therefore, in view of the teaching of the secondary reference of Chan et al. (US'610), one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to modify the method of Massoni (US' 058) by applying to the hair a dyeing composition that comprises ferrous sulfate as a water soluble salt of iron as taught by Chan et al. (US' 610) with a reasonable expectation of success. Such modification would be obvious because the reference of Chan et al. (US' 610) clearly teaches that the application of the dyeing composition that comprises ferrous sulfate to the hair provides a darker color on hair (see col. 15, lines 55-60), and, thus, a person of an ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to apply a dyeing composition that comprises a water soluble salt of iron for obtaining a dark coloration on hair, and would expect such a method to have similar properties to those claimed, absent unexpected results.

### Conclusion

The references listed on from 1449 have been reviewed by the examiner and are considered to be cumulative to or less material than the prior art references relied upon in the rejection above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eisa B Elhilo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1315. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F (8:00 -5:30) with alternate Friday off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Eisa Elhilo Patent Examiner Art Unit 1751

May 25, 2004